

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--According to an aspect of the invention, the receiver weight limit for detack operation in a detack charging system is ~~programmable~~. ~~Thus~~thus, allowing the detack charger to be utilized for any weight paper or other medium to ensure that image disruption does not occur and separation does occur. This function can be made available to the customer and/or the field engineer. A weight limit is entered via an operator interface of an electrographic image-forming apparatus (touch screen, laptop, etc.). After entry of this value, the marking engine will activate the detack charger when a receiver with a weight lighter than or equal to the limit value is fed through the apparatus. In this way the detack charger can be utilized for any weight paper and ensures that image disruption does not occur. This programmable function provides flexibility while still maintaining the ability to limit the total time the detack charger operates so that an acceptable service interval can be maintained.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 18 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In accordance with the present invention, Figure 1 is a representative schematic diagram of an embodiment of an image-forming machine 100 having a transfer charger 114. The transfer charger 114 is adjacent, on the downstream side, to the detack charger 208 (not shown in this figure). The image-forming machine 100 may be an electrographic image-forming machine, such as, a printer, a copy machine, a facsimile machine, an electro-photographic image-forming machine, and the like. Along with the transfer charger 144, the image-forming amchine 100 may include a photoconductor 102, support rollers 104, a motor driven roller 106, a primary charger 108, an exposure machine 110, a toning station 112, a fuser station 118, a cleaer 120, a central processing unit 124, an interface 122, a display (not shown), an input device (not shown), related equipment, accessories, and the like. The photoconductor may take a variety of forms including a film loop belt [[and]] or drum. The related equipment and accessories may be a feeder 116, a discharge tray (not shown), an inverter (not shown), a housing (not shown), and the like. The feeder 116 provides one or more receiver sheets S. Receiver Sheet S may be a sheet of paper, a

transparency, a tabloid or the like. The image-forming machine 100 may have other equipment such as an inserter (not shown) and a finisher (not shown). While particular configurations and arrangements are shown, other configurations and arrangements may be used including those with other [[and]] or additional components.--

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 6, line 6 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

--Figure 5 shows an embodiment of a detack charger/paper weight setpoint screen 500 for the image-forming machine 100 shown in Figure 1. The detack charger/paper weight setpoint screen 500 displays an input box 501, ~~a reset to~~ reset default button 502 and a detack status display 503. The input box 501 allows an user to enter the maximum paper weight in grams per square meter (gsm) that the detack charger 208 will be turned on for. For example, the user may enter 70 into the input box 501, which would then turn on the detack charger 208 for all receiver sheet S whose weight is less than or equal to 70 gsm. Typically, the user may pick the maximum paper weight from an adjustable range of weights, such as 60 – 200gsm. The reset to default button 502, when pressed, sets the maximum paper weight to a predetermined value, such as 80 gsm. The detack status display 503 gives an indication of when communications is established with the detack charger 208 or when an error occurs. A scroll bar 504 is provided in the event the message displayed in the detack status display 503 does not fit within the detack status display 503 area. Embodiments of the image-forming machine 100 will now be discussed.

[[In an]] As shown in Figure 1, in a preferred embodiment, the photoconductor 102 is operatively mounted on the support rollers 104 and the motor driven roller 106, which moves the photoconductor 102 in the direction indicated by arrow A. The primary charger 108, the exposure machine 110, the toning station 112, the transfer charger 114, the fuser station 118, and the cleaner 120 are operatively disposed adjacent to the photoconductor 102. The feeder 116 is operatively disposed to provide a receiver sheet S to the transfer charger 114. Multiple sheets may be processed in this manner or the like. The photoconductor 102 has a belt and roller-mounted configuration [[and]] or may have a drum or other suitable configuration. The housing supports and protects various components of the image-forming machine 100, which may be integrated with or part of the housing.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 7, line 13 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Figure 2 along with Figure 1 will now be discussed. Figure 2 shows an enlarged cross-sectional view of a transfer station 214 that incorporates the transfer charger 114 and the detack charger 208. An example of a transfer station 214, a transfer charger 114, and a detack charger 208 is disclosed in U.S. Patents Nos. 4,728,880 and 6,097,913 the entire contents [[of]] each of which is incorporated herein by reference. As discussed above, an operator inputs through the interface 122 the receiver weight for each receiver sheet S in each paper drawer and the receiver weight limit. It is to be noted here that the receiver weight limit may be inputted using a display (i.e. touch screen), a dial with weights inscribed on it, a slide with weights inscribed on it, a keyboard or other methods. The receiver weight limit is stored in memory in the central processing unit 124, which is operatively connected to receive the receiver weight limit from the interface 122. The receiver sheet S is stored in an input source, here feeder 116, and fed to the marking engine 101, ~~which is operatively connected to receive receiver sheet S from the feeder 116~~. As the receiver sheet S arrives at a contact point between the transfer roller 202 and the photoconductor 102, a high potential is applied to the back of the receiver sheet S opposite the polarity of the toner material. An electric field is created between the receiver sheet S and the “ground” reference layer in the photoconductor 102. The field produces a strong attractive force between the charged toner and the receiver sheet S. However, in non-image areas, this electric field attracts the receiver sheet S to the photoconductor 102. This transfer bias voltage can reach +3000 to +4000 V DC depending on the resistance of the transfer roller 202. The detack charger 208 is used to reduce the charge density on the receiver sheet to facilitate the separation of the receiver sheet S. Although described with reference to a transfer roller, the invention is not so limited and could be implemented using a variety of chargers.